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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/461,353	12/15/1999	Jussi Rissanen	017.37906X00	3708
20457	7590	05/09/2005	EXAMINER	
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP 1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET SUITE 1800 ARLINGTON, VA 22209-3873			NGUYEN, TU X	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2684	

DATE MAILED: 05/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/461,353

Applicant(s)

RISSANEN, JUSSI

Examiner

Tu X Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19-21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37-39, 41, 42, 50, 59-60 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40 and 43-58 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19-21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37-39 and 50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 2, 4, 41, 42, 59 and 60 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____  |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

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PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01)

**Office Action Summary**

Part of Paper No. 4/18

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2, 4, 41- 42 and 59-60 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding claim 1, applicants argument, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph page 17, "Manoff fails to disclose transmitting coupon ID's in lieu of the coupon images". In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "coupon ID's in lieu of the coupon images") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicants argument, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph page 17, "Mankoff fails to disclose the point-of-sale terminal validating and redeeming the coupon". In response, Mankoff discloses "redemption site" (see col.5 lines 40-45).

Applicants argument, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph page 17, "Mankoff and Granger or Mazzanuto would be inoperative by Granger requiring the portable terminal to be within a defined range of a transaction terminal and Mazzanuto matching scanned coupons to information stored in the portable terminal and not to promotions wirelessly transferred to the portable terminal by the transaction terminal". In response, Mankoff discloses "Palm VII device" which is widely known wireless access anywhere and in combination with Granger et al. "a customer would not only be able to receive information due to the

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proximity of the vehicle to the various stores subscribing to the system, but could also display those which are of interest in the area or also display the information from stores in a larger area subscribing to the system (see Granger, par.074). Therefore, the combination Mankoff does not restriction receiving not only in a specifically area by proximity signals, instead, the coupon is received widely over a large area.

Regarding to claim 3, applicants argument, page 19, "without a disclosure in the cited references, alone or in combination, relating to storing a visual representation of coupon information in a remote server for subsequent downloading". In response, Manoff disclose "the site maintains a database of users who have download virtual coupons and such information is also available for collateral promotional activities relating to the service" (see col.2 lines 7-17), and fig.3 disclose a visual representation of the coupon.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claims 2, 4, 41-42 are objected as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter "different transactions". Although the drawings indicate link between wireless terminals. However, different transactions, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 59-and 60 are objected as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter "sharing coupon information". Although the drawings indicate link between wireless terminals; however, sharing

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coupon information which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4, 8, 11, 13, 17, 19-20, 26, 29, 31, 35, 37-38 and 41-42 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Mankoff (US Patent 6,385,591), in view of Granger et al. (US Pub 2002/0007306) and further in view of Mazzamuto et al. (US Patent 5,665,953).

Regarding claims 1 and 41, Mankoff discloses an electronic couponing method comprising the steps of:

wirelessly transferring (see col.2 lines 3-5) coupon information including a coupon identification number (see col.5 lines 38-40) to a first portable terminal via a network regardless of location in the network (see col.5 lines 6-19, Palm VII is widely used wireless access regardless of its location) and storing (see col.4 lines 18-36) the coupon information therein, said coupon information entitles the carrier of the coupon information to a discount on the purchase of goods and/or services (see fig.3).

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displaying (see col.1 lines 44-45) a representation of the transferred coupon information on the first portable terminal; and

wirelessly transferring at least part of the stored coupon information including the coupon ID number (see col.5 lines 37-38) from the first portable terminal to another terminal (see col.1 lines 62-63); and

validating in another terminal the transferred coupon information; and if the coupon information is validated, calculating the discount provided by the coupon information to the purchase of goods and/or services (see col.5 lines 40-46).

Mankoff fails to disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" and "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions".

Granger et al. disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" (see par.008). The examiner interprets "automatically" reads on "push". Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff with the above teaching of Granger et al. in order to provide a marketing campaign to reach people at times when their work or personal obligations do not otherwise command their attention.

Mazzamuto et al. disclose "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions (see col.2 lines 39-54). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff and Granger with the above teaching of Mazzamuto et al. in order to provide storing coupons into a memory device and receive feedback about the nature of the information stored in the memory device.

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Regarding claim 2, Mankoff discloses an electronic couponing method comprising the steps of:

wirelessly transferring (see col.2 lines 3-5) coupon information including a coupon identification number (see col.5 lines 38-40) to a first portable terminal via a network regardless of location in the network (see col.5 lines 6-19, Palm VII is widely used wireless access regardless of its location) and storing (see col.4 lines 18-36) the coupon information therein, said coupon information entitles the carrier of the coupon information to a discount on the purchase of goods and/or services (see fig.3).

displaying (see col.1 lines 44-45) a representation of the transferred coupon information on the first portable terminal; and

wirelessly transferring at least part of the stored coupon information including the coupon ID number (see col.5 lines 37-38) from the first portable terminal to another terminal (see col.1 lines 62-63); and

validating in another terminal the transferred coupon information; and if the coupon information is validated, calculating the discount provided by the coupon information to the purchase of goods and/or services (see col.5 lines 40-46).

Mankoff fails to disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" and "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions".

Granger et al. disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" (see par.008). The examiner interprets "automatically" reads on "push". Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff with the above teaching of Granger et al. in order to provide a



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marketing campaign to reach people at times when their work or personal obligations do not otherwise command their attention.

Mazzamuto et al. disclose "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions (see col.2 lines 39-54). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff and Granger with the above teaching of Mazzamuto et al. in order to provide storing coupons into a memory device and receive feedback about the nature of the information stored in the memory device.

Regarding claim 3, Mankoff discloses an electronic couponing system comprising: a first portable terminal having a memory;

A first transfer unit for wirelessly transferring (see col.2 lines 3-5) coupon information including a coupon identification number (see col.5 lines 38-40) to a first portable terminal storing the coupon number in said memory thereof (see col.4 lines 20-21) via a network regardless of location in the network (see col.5 lines 6-19, Palm VII is widely used wireless access regardless of its location) and storing in the remote server for subsequent downloading to another terminal when needed (see col.5 lines 6-20) the coupon information therein, said coupon information entitles the carrier of the coupon information to a discount on the purchase of goods and/or services (see fig.3).

A displaying disposed within said first portable terminal for displaying a representation of said downloaded coupon information from said first portable terminal a representation of the transferred coupon information on the first portable terminal (see col.1 lines 44-54 and col.5 lines 6-19); and

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wirelessly transferring at least part of the stored coupon information including the coupon ID number (see col.5 lines 37-38) from the first portable terminal to another terminal (see col.1 lines 62-63); and

validating in another terminal the transferred coupon information; and if the coupon information is validated, calculating the discount provided by the coupon information to the purchase of goods and/or services (see col.5 lines 40-46).

Mankoff fails to disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" and "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions".

Granger et al. disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" (see par.008). The examiner interprets "automatically" reads on "push". Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff with the above teaching of Granger et al. in order to provide a marketing campaign to reach people at times when their work or personal obligations do not otherwise command their attention.

Mazzamuto et al. disclose "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions (see col.2 lines 39-54). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff and Granger with the above teaching of Mazzamuto et al. in order to provide storing coupons into a memory device and receive feedback about the nature of the information stored in the memory device.

Regarding claims 4 and 41, Mankoff discloses an electronic couponing system comprising: a first portable terminal having a memory;

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A first transfer unit for wirelessly transferring (see col.2 lines 3-5) coupon information including a coupon identification number (see col.5 lines 38-40) to a first portable terminal storing the coupon number in said memory thereof (see col.4 lines 20-21) via a network regardless of location in the network (see col.5 lines 6-19, Palm VII is widely used wireless access regardless of its location), a visual representation (see fig.3) of the coupon information being stored in a remote server for subsequent downloading to another terminal (see col.5 lines 6-19) the coupon information therein, said coupon information entitles the carrier of the coupon information to a discount on the purchase of goods and/or services (see fig.3).

A displaying disposed within said first portable terminal for displaying a representation of said downloaded coupon information from said first portable terminal a representation of the transferred coupon information on the first portable terminal (see col.1 lines 44-54 and col.5 lines 6-19); and

wirelessly transferring at least part of the stored coupon information including the coupon ID number (see col.5 lines 37-38) from the first portable terminal to another terminal (see col.1 lines 62-63); and

validating in another terminal the transferred coupon information; and if the coupon information is validated, calculating the discount provided by the coupon information to the purchase of goods and/or services (see col.5 lines 40-46).

Mankoff fails to disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" and "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions".

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Granger et al. disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" (see par.008). The examiner interprets "automatically" reads on "push". Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff with the above teaching of Granger et al. in order to provide a marketing campaign to reach people at times when their work or personal obligations do not otherwise command their attention.

Mazzamuto et al. disclose "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions (see col.2 lines 39-54). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff and Granger with the above teaching of Mazzamuto et al. in order to provide storing coupons into a memory device and receive feedback about the nature of the information stored in the memory device.

Regarding claim 8, the modified Mankoff discloses the coupon information is transferred from the internet via a wireless link (see Mankoff, col.2 lines 3-5)

Regarding claims 11, 17, 29 and 38, the modified Mankoff discloses at least part of the stored coupon information is transferred from the portable terminal to another terminal via an infrared link (see Mainkoff, col.3 lines 25-26).

Regarding claims 8, 13, 26 and 35, the modified Mankoff discloses at least part of the stored coupon information is transferred from the first portable to another terminal via the Internet via a wireless link (see Mankoff, col.5 lines 10-11).

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Regarding claims 19-20, the modified Mankoff discloses the stored coupon information is transferred from the first portable terminal to a second portable terminal via the internet via a wireless link (see Mankoff, col.1 line 66 through col.2 line 2).

Regarding claims 31 and 37, the modified Mankoff discloses second transfer unit further comprises a wireless link (see Mankoff, col.5 lines 19-20, 45-55).

4. Claims 6, 10, 15, 21, 24, 28, 33 and 39, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Mankoff (US Patent 6,385,591), in view of Granger et al. (US Pub 2002/0007306), in view of Mazzamuto et al. (US Patent 5,665,953) and further in view of Souissi et al. ((US Patent 6,327,300).

Regarding claims 6, 10, 15, 21, 24, 28, 33 and 39, the modified Mankoff fails to disclose a bluetooth radio link.

Souissi et al. disclose wherein it is advantageous to include a bluetooth radio link (see col.1 lines 11-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system Mankoff with the above teaching of Souissi et al. in order to transfer data in short range between mobile station and desktop computer for the purpose of universal short-range radio link peripheral interface.

5. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Mankoff (US Patent 6,385,591), in view of Granger et al. (US Pub 2002/0007306), in view of

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Mazzamuto et al. (US Patent 5,665,953) and further in view of Dent (US Patent 6,311,171).

Regarding claim 42, Mankoff discloses an electronic couponing system comprising:

a visual representation (see fig.3) of the coupon information being stored in a remote server for subsequent downloading to another terminal (see col.5 lines 6-19) the coupon information therein, said coupon information entitles the carrier of the coupon information to a discount on the purchase of goods and/or services (see fig.3).

A displaying disposed within said first portable terminal for displaying a representation of said downloaded coupon information from said first portable terminal a representation of the transferred coupon information on the first portable terminal (see col.1 lines 44-54 and col.5 lines 6-19); and

wirelessly transferring at least part of the stored coupon information including the coupon ID number (see col.5 lines 37-38) from the first portable terminal to another terminal (see col.1 lines 62-63); and

validating in another terminal the transferred coupon information; and if the coupon information is validated, calculating the discount provided by the coupon information to the purchase of goods and/or services (see col.5 lines 40-46).

Mankoff fails to disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" and "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions".

Granger et al. disclose "wirelessly pushing coupon information" (see par.008). The examiner interprets "automatically" reads on "push". Therefore, It would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff with the above teaching of Granger et al. in order to provide a marketing campaign to reach people at times when their work or personal obligations do not otherwise command their attention.

Mazzamuto et al. disclose "a coupon matching that compare the stored coupon of promotions (see col.2 lines 39-54). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff and Granger with the above teaching of Mazzamuto et al. in order to provide storing coupons into a memory device and receive feedback about the nature of the information stored in the memory device.

Mankoff fails to disclose a mobile phone and a scanner for scanning coupon.

Dent discloses a mobile phone and a scanner for scanning coupon (see col.17 line 65 through col.18 line 1). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Mankoff with the above teaching of Dent in order to provide a mobile with built in scanner for reading barcode from printing paper.

### **Conclusion**

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tu Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7883. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MAUNG NAY A, can be reached at 571-272-7883. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

TN

April 19, 2005

  
NAY MAUNG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER